

THE DAILY WORKER SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CHINESE WORKERS AND PEASANTS ON THE FALL OF SHANGHAI

(By Cable) Trades and Labor Council, Shanghai, China. Comrades: Fraternal Greetings and Congratulations to all Chinese Labor on the Occasion of Taking of Shanghai by People's Armies. This is Victory for Workers of the Whole World. Convey Greetings to People's Government at Hankow.—The DAILY WORKER

The Daily Worker Fights:
For the Organization of the Un-
organized.
For a Labor Party.
For the 40-Hour Week.

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. IV. No. 58.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, \$2.00 per year.
Outside New York, by mail, \$1.00 per year.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1927

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER
PUBLISHING CO., 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

FINAL CITY
EDITION

Price 3 Cents

Nationalists Take Shanghai

Green and McGrady Begging for Money

Boast of Aid Given Them By New York Police; Demand More Cash To Fight Left Wing

Boasting of their relationship to the police force in New York, howling for money, money, more money, to "carry on a fight that may last for months yet," a fight "for the government of the United States against Communists," William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and his local organizer, Edward McGrady, last night turned the special meeting of Central Trades and Labor Council of New York and Vicinity into a begging campaign.

The enemies of the militant needle trades workers admit they are broke, in fact, they howl to high heaven about it. They want money—the police are their friends, they say, and they fear no left wing pickets—but if they don't get money, no one knows what will happen. It was inferred that without money even the police might leave them.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

IT is rather tough on the league of nations. On the eve of the meeting of its disarmament conference Italy hurls a monkey wrench into the political machinery by what amounts to an ultimatum to Jugoslavia to cease interference in Albania. With armies mobilizing on the continent of Europe and the fear of another world war creeping up and down the spines of capitalist governments, it will be difficult for the fake peace mongers to even pretend that permanent peace can be attained under capitalism.

The real battle in the Balkans is between Italy and France. When Mussolini dispatches a note to Belgrade he is actually sniping at Paris. According to a letter from an Italian refugee living in Nice recently published in The DAILY WORKER, French and Italian armies are getting ready for hostilities and the naval forces of both countries are maneuvering for action. England is backing up Italy against her historical enemy France, and Germany is watching a chance to get back some of what she lost in the late war. It looks as if a nice little slaughter is being cooked up.

The notorious Ben Gold is sticking his thumb up to his nose and says that you mean nothing! He says that in spite of the police department!

Need the Money.

"Today it rained and there were not many of them roving around. However, tomorrow morning I will obtain a report on what took place today. Tomorrow I once again go in to see Police Commissioner McGrady.

"It's a fight of Communism against the United States government! It is bitter warfare and we need funds, need them badly. At the present we have enough for only a few more weeks. That is why we are here tonight.

The Daily Is Here!

"Make no mistake, those Communists are very well financed. The terrorism will stop, the police department will see to that. But our workers are frightened.

"They have moved their English daily newspaper here from Chicago. You must have your organization contribute as soon as possible. Send the money to the Central Trades and Labor Council!

We have to issue propaganda and publish leaflets to give to the workers.

"The struggle will not end soon, it will last many weeks, if not months."

Green Grows Modest.

Green's speech, following that of his local henchmen, sounded rather

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GERMAN BOSSSES' SOCIAL BUDGET HITS WORKERS

WE have referred more than once to the poisoned propaganda cabled from China in the guise of news by Frederick Moore, New York Times correspondent. Moore seemed to think that he could defeat the revolution by cabling lies to New York.

E. Millard, a rather fair and reliable correspondent was pulled off the job by the Times and this unscrupulous hack put in his place. Yet those liars have the audacity to preach against "Soviet propaganda" in China.

(Continued on Page Two)

BERLIN.—The German press is publishing fragmentary statistics from the German budget for 1927. These statistics, although incomplete, show very clearly the correlation of class power and the aggressive intentions of the German capitalists. The so-called "social budget", i. e., that section of the budget composed to reflect the minimum social obligations, undertaken by the capitalist state in respect to the toiling masses is worthy of special attention. We

(Continued on Page Three)

Cappelini's Chief Aid Ruled Out of Job; Not Able to Get Nominations

WILKES BARRE, Pa., March 21.—Geo. Isaacs, candidate in the 1925 miners' union election for District 1 vice president, has been declared elect by the arbitrator appointed by the Lackawanna county court. C. Fenton, Tinkah, assigned to investigate the election by Judge Albert L. Watson, found that The Cappelini man, Michael Kosik, was illegally placed on the ballot in the first place, for he had not even secured the necessary five nominations by local unions.

Sapiro Attacked During Ford's Raid on Jews

"Don't Snicker," Says Editor, Starting Campaign

DETROIT, March 21.—Aaron Sapiro, drew blood today in his million-dollar libel suit against Henry Ford.

The wheat king scored impressively when he placed in evidence documentary evidence showing that the Ford crusade against the Sapiro "co-operators" originated as a campaign against the Jews. This was the chief contention of Sapiro in his libel suit.

Although Sapiro had announced that he would temporarily abandon the Jewish issue, the argument was early in the day brot around to it again, as the central driving force of Ford's campaign against the plain-tiff.

The evidence consisted of a letter written by H. W. Roland, an executive on Ford's Dearborn Independent, to Harry H. Dunn, who investigated the co-operative movement for the auto king and later wrote most of the articles attacking Sapiro. The letter showed that Dunn was originally ordered to investigate "the Jewish boys who are putting the works on the farmers."

It showed that the activities of Bernard M. Baruch, New York capitalist among the farmers had actually brought about the investigation which led to the articles.

Ford's attorneys sought to block all testimony on the letter, which came into the trial while William J. Cameron, editor of the Dearborn Independent, was on the witness stand.

Dunn Was Ford's Writer.

Cameron testified that Dunn gathered the data on which the Sapiro attacks were based. He also said Dunn had written the anti-Sapiro articles under the "pen name" of Robert Morgan.

The letter follows:

August 6, 1923.
Mr. Harry H. Dunn, 2772 Prince Street, Berkeley, Calif.

"My dear Mr. Dunn:

"Don't snicker when I tell you the Jewish boys are putting the works on the farmer. It began when Barney Baruch first became interested in Kansas. After Wilson left the White House. Since then there has been a great deal of the Jewish interest in the farmer, especially as to mortgaging their souls and bodies through government agencies, plus the various cooperative movements.

Money In It.

"We have been desirous of getting something tangible and here seems to be the opportunity to clean up the west coast situation. I don't imagine that you will have much difficulty in rounding the facts up on this, although all of it will take considerable time. If you can get it, will protect you of course, and it will be as fully remunerative, if not more so than the Abrams material.

"Let me know from time to time how the work is progressing and if there is any trip you must take to gather the facts, go ahead and send in the expense account to us. I believe that you have an opportunity to do considerable chronicling of the neglected truth in this case.

"I don't remember much about the convict story now. If you want to do considerate chronicling of the neglected truth in this case.

(Continued on Page Three)

Italy Secretly Lands Troops In Albania

Balkan State Italy's Price For Opposing U.S.S.R.

ROME, March 21.—An even more disturbing element has crept into the Balkan tenebrous creed by the Italian ultimatum to Jugoslavia, and the following circular note to the powers. A veil of silence is thrown over events. The chancelleries of Europe have "shut up."

Intributes move forward. It is reported that 100 Italian staff officers have landed in Albanian civilian clothes and that within the last week four large ship loads of munitions have been disembarked at Albanian ports from Italy.

The Albanian army, led by Italians, is also mobilized, and everything is ready for declaration of war and a tightening thrust thru Albania at the heart of Jugoslavia.

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Plot Against U. S. S. R.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., March 21.—Fifty fascists, leaders of the New York organization of the fascist League of America are today nursing bruises and wounds that they received here yesterday when attempting to break up a mass meeting called by the Anti-Fascist League of North America.

The fascists came here in automobiles and by trains from New York with the intention of beating up the speakers, Ena Sorrenti and Carlo Tresca, and stopping the meeting. A month ago when the fascists held a meeting here and their speakers were asked questions, they answered that "if the anti-fascists held a meeting they would break it up." Yesterday they attempted to fulfill their promise, but failed miserably.

Sorrenti Speaks.

Mussolini does not want a long drawn out war. It would lead to his inevitable ruin if Italian peasants and workers had arms in their hands, and faced even one winter of trench fighting. He hopes to accomplish his ends by bluff, or by a sudden foray into Albania, without serious fighting—France meanwhile being controlled by England.

England's price was Italy's participation in the anti-Soviet bloc, her ratification of the Bessarabian treaty. For this the lives of millions of the workers of France, England, Italy, Serbia and various Balkan nations were jeopardized in the latest coup of British diplomacy.

Playing With Fire.

Georg Bernhard, one of the leading German publicists, in today's "Vossische Zeitung," accused Downing Street of "playing with fire," and contrasts the British demand for a careful examination of Austria-Hungary's accusations against Serbia in 1914 with the marked tendency of the British press to jump to the conclusion that Jugoslavia is guilty in the present case of the charges preferred against her by Rome.

The "Morgenpost" asserts that the people of London appear to have short memories, for otherwise they would remember the vain endeavors in 1914 to localize the war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia and would not carry out this dangerous policy.

Suspect Fascist Tools.

Georg Bernhard recalls how the French government discovered last (Continued on Page Three)

Sioux City Workers Hold C. E. Ruthenberg Memorial Gathering

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 21.—At a memorial meeting for C. E. Ruthenberg held here, the following resolution was adopted:

We express our deepest sorrow for the loss of one of the most sincere friends and leaders of the workers of America, Comrade Charles E. Ruthenberg. His continuous service and self sacrifice to the workers' cause, has established a reputation that the class conscious workers will never forget.

We adopt as our slogan his last words, "Fight on," to serve us as an inspiration for more intensive activity in building the party to achieve the ultimate aim, the establishment of a Workers and Farmers Republic of the U. S. A.

(Continued on Page Three)

70 Percent Russian Deputies, Communist; Huge Vote in Moscow

MOSCOW, March 21.—More than 70 per cent of the deputies elected by the Moscow Soviet to the All-Union Soviet Congress which opens next month are Communists.

This and the huge percentage of the electorate voting (estimates vary from 90 to 95 per cent) favored the elections. Interest in the elections is far greater than that evinced in capitalist countries.

Beat Off Black Shirt Attack On Sorrenti

Fifty Injured; Many Jailed After Port Chester Meeting

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

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Attacked With Clubs.

Police stopped Sorrenti in the middle of his speech and all the workers present were searched for weapons by order of the chief of police. One of the anti-fascists was arrested at that period, at the demand of one of Mussolini's henchmen.

The next move by the fascists was to try and throw a bomb into the hall. Again they were foiled, one of the spectators discovering the weapon in time.

When the meeting ended the fascists assembled outside of the hall and waited for Sorrenti and Tresca, their plan being to assault them. Sorrenti and Tresca got into an automobile to go to Yonkers where another anti-fascist meeting was in session.

Report Arsenal Captured.

Announcement was made today that the Kuh Sien arsenal has been captured.

While Chang Tao Lin's preparations for the drive against the Nationalists in Hankow proceed it is believed here that the Shensi troops and the forces of General Feng, the "Christian General," may sweep down the Yangtze River, from Shanghai.

The most terrible scenes were enacted at the railroad stations today as a result of the evacuation of the defeated troops. The Shangtungites are forcing their way at the point of pistols, and are impressing what help is needed. One officer ruthlessly beheaded a Coolie with his sword when the coolie was slow in moving the officer's baggage.

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COURT BATTLE NEXT TO STOP GRAFT PROBERS

Powerful Opposition In Pennsylvania Case

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Armed with the mandate of the Reed Campaign Fund Investigating Committee, Jerry C. South, the committee's counsel and special deputy, prepared today for a new invasion of Pennsylvania to seize election paraphernalia in four counties for the "scrutiny" in connection with the Vare-Wilson senatorial contest.

His arrival in the Keystone state, probably Wednesday, is expected to be fought to the supreme court. Involved questions of constitutional law are involved for South's attempt to impound the ballot boxes and voting lists of Delaware, Lackawanna, Schuylkill and Luzerne counties will be fought in the federal courts.

Heads To Be Investigated.

Challenged at every turn since the adjournment of the sixty-ninth congress on March 4, the committee pressed on. Stripped for the time being of the services of the senate sergeant-at-arms, it has depurated its own attorney as process server in the ballot-seizing chore.

Denied access to the senate coffers for expenses, it has provided its own funds.

Characterized by its opponents as dead, powerless and impotent, it is issued orders to carry on, and thereby has paved the way for one of the most spectacular court battles in American history—the spectacle of the judicial branch of the government called upon to curb the activities of a committee claiming to represent the legislative branch.

Reed Accuses Senators.

"The adjournment of congress has in no way impaired the authority of the committee," Chairman Reed said. "We are proceeding in these four counties because the committee was asked by Mr. Wilson, (defeated democratic candidate against William S. Vare) to impound the ballots there."

The filibuster was undertaken in order to prevent a full investigation of the elections in Pennsylvania, Illinois and possibly in one other state. The public will have to judge the motives of the senators who took that course."

U. S. Denies Canadian Suggested Reciprocity

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Canadian government has not officially approached the United States concerning any reciprocity treaty between the two countries, it was said at the state department today at the speech of Premier MacKenzie King at Ottawa yesterday.

King told the Canadian house of commons that reciprocity was a policy of the liberal government in the dominion, and intimated that there had been some negotiations with Washington about it. The state department, however, disavowed any knowledge of overtures.

Rush to Photograph Lou Tellegen Knocks Woman Into Amnesia

PANA, Ill., March 21.—Her memory suddenly restored to her after an attack of amnesia while she sat in the Commodore Hotel in New York, Mrs. Helen Hawker Berringer of Pana, Ill., returned to her home today after two years of strange wanderings. She brought her son, Billy, now four years old, back with her.

On March 15, 1925, she said, she was in the Grand Central station in New York, waiting to board a train. Photographers in a rush to snap pictures of Lou Tellegen, moving picture star, knocked her down in the stampede.

READERS! TAKE NOTICE!

Standing Notice to Readers, Correspondents and Supporters of the DAILY WORKER.

MAIL

To avoid confusion and unnecessary delay all mail for The DAILY WORKER must be addressed as follows:

News, notices, correspondence and letters to editors intended for publication must be marked plainly EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT. Letters to members of the editorial staff not intended for publication must be marked the same way.

Letters dealing with subscriptions, financial matters, circulation, complaints, etc., must be marked plainly BUSINESS OFFICE.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION

Ask for CITY EDITOR when telephoning all news and notices for New York City and vicinity.

For other editorial business simply ask for EDITOR OF THE DAILY WORKER.

The switchboard operator is instructed to make no connection until the party calling has stated his or her business.

These rules are necessary in order that the small editorial staff of The DAILY WORKER does not waste time answering unnecessary telephone calls and to ensure its proper functioning.

A SWITCH BOY ON THE B. M. T.

(This interesting story of the B. M. T. switch boy was turned in at the labor journalism class at the Workers' School. Read it and see why the traction workers need a real union.—Ed.)

By JACK GLASS.
(Worker Correspondent).

Out of work. Impossible to get a job, and riding in the subway where signs are displayed advertising "Conductors and Motormen Wanted, Steady Position, Healthy Work, etc., apply at B. M. T."

Nothing like taking a chance. I applied. Went up a flight of stairs and was given a piece of paper, with information as regard pay for learners.

"All students will be paid at the rate of 20c an hour for time spent receiving instructions on cars. Students will not be paid for time spent in class room."

"Only half (10c hour) will be paid on pay day. The other half will be paid only when qualified. Students will not be paid the other half if the company discharges them while pupils."

On the wall a sign said that regular employees get between 42 and 62c an hour.

Training in Patience.

I came rather early and had to wait seven hours before they started to call us to a private room for examination, several hours passed before my "Next." Under 21 the only job I could get was "Switch Boy." I was asked to come back next day and bring \$2.50 for hat and badge, also birth certificate, and start to work immediately (8 a. m.).

Next day I waited till 8:30 before they called me in. Several questions were asked; a paper with many more was given to me; I was told to go into the next room for doctor's examination.

Examined and Photographed.

Eyes O. K. I was told to go into the next room and undress. I was examined thoroughly. Again dressed, I was tested as to whether I could distinguish one color from another.

In another room my picture was taken in two positions, front and sideways, the way it's done in prison to a man held for murder. A picture of my birth certificate was also taken.

A room, something like a class room full of chairs and desks, was where I was sent next. Here I spent several hours, I gave them a paper with another, four "ges of additional questions, I never dreamed I'd ever be faced with such a list of questions. I had to give my life history for the past five years, telling where I worked, when and why I was laid off or fired. If I hadn't worked at any particular period in the five years what had I been doing?

Yellow Dog Contract.

I had to agree to join the Brotherhood (company union) and to promise that I SHALL not join any other union (meaning the REAL union) and not listen to any "Bolshevik agitators" (real union men).

After I agreed (maybe?) to everything I was weighed and measured and then told to go into another room to get my "badge,"—which I did, giving \$1.00 deposit. I was also given a "Rules and Regulations" book, for which 50c was to be charged, if lost.

At last I was outside in the open air again, with the badge and rules in one pocket, and two notes, one for Browning & King Co., to give me a hat, costing me \$1.50. The other note to the inspector to put me at my post.

Free Ride.

I felt proud riding on the car wearing the hat with the sparkling badge and not paying any carfare. I went over to the inspector and introduced myself. He told me to go to Park Row, that's where I'll work. I got there about 1 p. m. and was received with open arms. Two switch boys were there instead of four. Two quit several days ago and these two had to do double work. Running from one switch to another as fast as their legs could carry them.

One of the fellows had his lunch. The other went out to get his as soon as he showed me what to do.

"Don't forget to be back on time," the fellow who was left shouted to the other. "It is now 1:15, be back at 1:15."

"O. K.," was the faint answer from

the fellow who was several yards away, running for his lunch.

I buttoned my coat tightly and started to work. I had no gloves and nearly froze from my hands. My feet were cold and began to freeze. (It was November).

Every once in a while we had a few seconds to ourselves. We made use of it. I began asking questions. "Say, how is it that the other fellow has two hours for lunch?"

7 to 7 on the B. M. T.

"Don't you know?" he asked. "that we work from 7 to 7 and two hours for lunch in between?"

"No, I thought that I'll have to work 8 hours, 9 at most."

"Go on, we work from 7 to 7, sometimes from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. and vice versa."

"What! Do you have to work at night, too?"

"You bet."

"How many days a week?"

"Every other week we get a day off, if they can get a substitute."

If not?"

"Then you keep on working."

Another time, a few minutes later.

"How much do they pay you?" I asked.

"Twenty-seven cents an hour," he snapped back.

"What!" I shouted, at the same time swallowing a mouthful of dust from a passing auto, "you're joking at Kellogg, as a poor prophet."

Talked Too Much Already.

To inquiries yesterday Secretary Kellogg replied:

"I am not going to say anything about Mexico."

The course of the department in the Mexican controversy has been puzzling to observers since Kellogg's return from his vacation, on Wednesday. Kellogg expressed himself to newspaper inquirers as somewhat "optimistic" concerning the state of affairs. Recent developments, he said, had been of a reassuring nature.

Meanwhile, the most recent exchange of correspondence between Washington and Mexico City is withheld.

When I got to the inspector, three other fellows were there. They were also switch boys from other stations. One of them worked a week. The other two about two days. I, two hours.

The inspector took my badge and rules. He gave me a slip to collect \$1.00 for the badge and two hours work.

"How about the hat?" I asked.

He told me that I can't return the hat. Maybe they will return the money if I go down to the place where I got it.

"We refund no money," was the answer I got. After arguing for some time I was told that I can exchange it for something else. I took a tie as that was the only thing I could get for \$1.50.

I got my dollar for the badge, but no more for the tie I wasted. Not even for the two hours I worked.

I felt faint and dizzy from hunger. It was about five o'clock and I had no dinner, yet. I also felt furious to think that I had to go through all the "red tape" for such a damn rotten job. Tomorrow I'll have to look for another job. . . .

Editor's Note: Another article on the Traction Workers by Robert Mitchell on this page tomorrow. Watch for it.)

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TELEZ RETURN KNOCKS

SAXONY METAL WORKERS DEFEAT BOSSES IN STRIKE

Labor Turning Against Law Socialists Favor

By BILL ROSS, Federated Press.
BERLIN—(FP)—The strike of the metal workers in Saxony for the 8-hour day and against the arbitration award, which for a time threatened to involve the whole German labor movement, ended in victory for the workers. 6,000 metal workers in Leipzig struck against the employers' demand for a 52-hour week. The employers locked out 150,000 metal workers in Saxony and called in a government arbitrator who awarded a 53-hour week. When the powerful Metal Workers union and labor throughout the country showed fight, the employers backed down and yielded the 8-hour day.

Against Arbitration.

Aside from that question, the arbitration of labor disputes came in for review again. In conformity with the spirit of social peace accepted by the Social-Democrats since the war, a law was passed in 1922 with their approval, providing for arbitration which could be made compulsory under certain conditions. Poorly organized workers in small scale industry benefited by the arbitration which secured them higher wages. But recent experience of the larger organizations, notably the Metal Workers union, has turned German labor against arbitration.

Bosses Sue Unions.

Many of the awards have been declared compulsory. Often the workers went on strike and their representative was fined thousands of dollars, which had to be paid by the unions. Employers are now trying to get even larger sums by suing the national unions directly.

Particularly disastrous was the experience of the metal workers in last year's shipbuilding dispute. The arbitrator raised the hours from 8 to 9 and his decision was declared binding. The Metal Workers union did not feel strong enough to carry on an illegal strike at the time and gave in.

When the employers association demanded that the minister of labor declare the arbitration award in the Leipzig case as binding, he refused. Labor declared that its very existence was challenged and it was evident that it would not give in as in the case of the shipyard workers.

GERMAN BOSSES' SOCIAL BUDGET HITS LABOR

(Continued from Page One)
shall see to what extent the bourgeoisie intends to fulfill these obligations in the coming year. For practical assistance to the unemployed, i.e. principally for the organization of municipal work the budget assigned:

Number	of Un.	Assigned	1925	employed
Practical help to unemployed	100 mill.	January	1,535,529	
100 mill.	January	1925	100	"
100 mill.	January	1926	100	"
100 mill.	January	1927	50	"

The same tendency to diminish social obligations is shown in regard to unemployed doles. While in 1926 206,000 marks were assigned for this purpose, in the current budget the sum is cut down to 200 million marks. The government explains this diminution by stating that: "The new unemployment insurance law will be ready by April." This explanation shows that the future social insurance law will reduce the amount of unemployed doles.

An interesting comparison may be made between the increase in unemployment and the sum assigned for the unemployed:

Number	of Un.	Assigned	1925	employed
Practical help to unemployed	100 mill.	January	1,535,529	
100 mill.	January	1925	100	"
100 mill.	January	1926	100	"
100 mill.	January	1927	50	"

Total 200 mill. January 1925

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THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
Daily, Except Sunday
33 First Street, New York, N. Y. Phone, Orchard 1680

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (in New York only): By mail (outside of New York):
\$8.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$6.00 per year \$3.50 six months
\$2.50 three months \$2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

J. LOUIS ENGDALH WILLIAM F. DUNNE Editors
BERT MILLER Business Manager
Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under
the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application

Next Step in China

The entry of the People's Army into Shanghai, almost exactly ten years after the fall of Czar Nicholas marked the beginning of the revolutionary epoch which, developing with lightning speed, saw the establishment of the working class dictatorship eight months later, is another milestone on the road along which the social revolution is surging.

Important as the Chinese national liberation movement is, as damaging as are the powerful blows it has dealt to world imperialism, the rise of the labor and peasant movement within the framework of the nationalist movement, the leading position taken by the labor movement in all the industrial, political and military actions, the tremendous influence of the representatives of the trade unions in determining policies of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang, are unmistakable indications that the mass movement is of a depth and width which cannot much longer be confined within the relatively narrow boundaries of the nationalist revolution.

The Chinese liberation movement has proven that it is part of the world revolutionary movement—the ally of the working class in the imperialist countries.

The Chinese revolution is following the path pointed out by Lenin. It is already bursting the bonds of the capitalist-democratic movement. The latest developments in China—the aggressive role of the left wing, the organization of a People's Assembly in Shanghai, the collapse of the northern militarist forces under the joint impact of the revolutionary workers, students and peasants supporting the People's government and the superior morale of the People's armies, the huge strike and the rapid spread of trade union organization—all testify to the correctness of the estimate of the role of the national revolutionary movements and the forces involved therein contained in the theses drafted by Lenin for the Second Congress of the Communist International. Lenin wrote:

"Foreign domination has obstructed the free development of the social forces, therefore, its overthrow is the first step towards a revolution in the colonies. So to help overthrow the foreign rule in the colonies is not to endorse the nationalist aspirations of the native bourgeoisie, but to open the way to the smothered proletariat there. There are to be found in the dependent countries two distinct movements which every day grow farther apart from each other. One is the bourgeois democratic nationalist movement, with a program of political independence under the bourgeois order, and the other is the mass action of the poor and ignorant peasants and workers for their liberation from all sorts of exploitation. The former endeavor to control the latter, and often succeed to a certain extent, but the Communist International and the parties affected must struggle against such control, and help to develop class consciousness in the working masses of the colonies. For the overthrow of the foreign capitalism, which is the first step toward revolution in the colonies, the co-operation of the bourgeois nationalist revolutionary elements is useful. . . . The real strength of the liberation movements in the colonies is no longer confined to the narrow circle of bourgeois democratic nationalists. In most of the colonies there already exist organized revolutionary parties which strive to be in close connection with the working masses. . . . The Communist parties of the different imperialistic countries must work in conjunction with these proletarian parties of the colonies, and through them, give all moral and material support to the revolutionary movement in general. . . . the proletarian parties must carry on vigorous and systematic propaganda of the Soviet idea, and organize the peasants' and workers' Soviets as soon as possible."

The differentiation in the Chinese liberation movement expresses itself in the workers', students', soldiers' and peasants' assemblies formed in Hankow, Wuchang and Shanghai—the industrially developed centers of China and in the alignment of right and left forces within the Kuomintang (People's Party). The imperialist press estimates this process of differentiation as internal division weakening the nationalist liberation movement but it is nothing of the sort. It is proof positive that the Chinese independence movement is vital with the unconquerable power of the millions of workers and peasants who will not stop with nominal freedom from imperialist control and who are driving the movement forward toward the goal of a workers' and peasants' state.

The fall of Shanghai to the People's Armies is a decisive victory for the national liberation movement, it gives it undisputed control of all of southern and central China and at the same time it puts on the order of business of the Chinese Communist Party, the trade unions, the left wing of the People's Party and the peasant organizations, the establishment of the Chinese Soviet Republic.

WORKERS OF LOS ANGELES MEET TO DO HONOR TO RUTHENBERG AS COURAGEOUS, ABLE LEADER

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 21.—Six hundred workers of Los Angeles attended the Ruthenberg memorial meeting and sang the International and the Revolutionary Fight in honor of the dead leader of the trade unions, the left wing of the People's Party and the peasant organizations, the establishment of the Chinese Soviet Republic.

Comrade Globerman, sub-district secretary of the Workers' (Communist) Party, acted as chairman and in a short address, called attention to the fact that the workers of America had lost a militant comrade and a pioneer of the revolutionary cause.

Comrade Tom Lewis made a strong appeal to the workers to follow in the footsteps of Ruthenberg, a hundred per cent Communist.

Bruce gave a brief sketch of the career of Ruthenberg, laying

upon his anti-war record, which was not pacifist, but a determination to fight only in one war, the workers' revolution against capitalism. The imperialist war he fought against when it was dangerous to do so, at the very time the hysteria was greatest.

Comrade Frank Specter expressed the grief of the International Labor Defense, of which Comrade Ruthenberg was an energetic member.

Comrade Jessie Scholem spoke for the Pioneers, and Comrade Edith Berkman for the Young Workers League, both of which organizations feel the loss. The Freiheit chorus led in the singing.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

The Disintegration of the Socialist Party

By DAVID KVITKO.

Article 1.

THE Socialist Party is rapidly fading from the political horizon. Even those who hitherto turned a blind eye to this staring fact, are beginning to realize this deplorable state of affairs. The self-deceiving, boastful tale that "we are growing," at a time when thousands of members were leaving the party and the workers ceasing to vote the Socialist ticket, is heard no more.

The proletarian exodus from the Socialist Party has been so disastrous, the loyal members remaining so few, that to induce the remainder to stay, and as a bait for new ones to join, the insurance policy plan is offered by some leaders, and there are prospects that some real estate dealer, a socialist old-timer, may introduce a plan to offer cheap cemetery for "the good of the cause." Meanwhile, the party is gasping for political air, is struggling for dear life.

To disappear from the political arena, without attempting to retain at least a small part of its former prestige, is too painful, and the Socialist Party decided to speak openly of its critical state, to summon whom-ever it can in order to be saved from disaster. That this sounding alarm will be opposed by every pacifist, is a war in behalf of the people and government of the United States. But for the simple reason that the Socialist Party has nothing to lose. Those who read the "New Leader" are quite aware of the fact that the Socialist Party only its shadow remains.

The first on the program is Mr. Ghent, sometime ago a star of the Socialist Party's brilliant constellation. When the patriotic hurricane swept over our land, these gentlemen were carried away from its folds and blown into the lap of the Social-Democratic League—"free (or, perhaps paid) premium of the Wilsonian democracy." They chose then the noble mission of "enlightening" the American people and the "intelligence department" about the Bolshevik bird of prey and its American fledgling whose wings they advised to clip before it is too late.

With these renegades the Socialist Party, which is morally and physically sinking lower and lower, beings to tilt. "Let bygones be bygones," says Mr. Feigenbaum, but not so Mr. Ghent. His reminder of the past sins of the Socialist Party is not merely an idle turning over leaves of war history. It is a lesson.

Another lesson the old "socialist teacher" is ready to impart to the Socialist Party, is very interesting (not in itself but as a characteristic of the Socialist Party) which lends such an attentive ear to it, for it is a new brand of socialism—not an alien one, namely "trade-unionism, social legislation, welfare work, diffusion of stock ownership, the federal reserve system, the International Labor Office, industrial Locarno, the League of Nations." To "respect tradition" is to support the candidates of that capitalist party which favors

Communist Party of America, of which he became the leader. Facing jail anew as well as other persecution, he acted in the practical class struggle the principles which he defended in the field of doctrinal criticism.

The struggle for complete clarification still continues. Like Lenin, he affirmed that the Party cannot lead the proletariat to victory if it does not succeed in liberating itself of traitors, hesitant members and opportunists. It is necessary to resort to a cut of the diseased parts of the body. He smiled when he was called sectarian and disruptive, being sure of himself and of his work. His dream was expressed in his last words on his death bed: "Give the Party the theoretical and practical weapons, the perfected structure, a body of disciplined members to face the revolutionary events, as instruments of action and of battle."

Another Theatre Guild possibility for next season is a new play, "The Genius and His Brother" by Sil-Van, the Viennese playwright and journalist, which the Guild has just acquired.

"It's a Wow," a comedy by Bert J. Morton, has been placed in rehearsal by Albert Bannister. The play is scheduled to open here early in April.

Sophie Tucker and Ben Bernie and

the A. F. of L.

Mr. Ghent maintains that the Socialist Party is further away from the trade union movement than ever before and that this is due (besides its alien and pacifist policies) to its favorable attitude in the past to the Soviet Republic.

He says: "The tactics of the party leaders had reached an extreme stage of dishonesty and dishonesty. For the oligarchy in Moscow there was one kind of argument and profession, for the people of the United States a kind directly the opposite. . . . The result of this shameless duplicity was exactly what any intelligent person could have foreseen. . . . With the advent of the Bolshevik terror the party found a new field for the exercise of its wrongheadedness and folly, and in its servility to that regime it renounced its support of democracy, civil liberty, legal processes and whatever vestiges of Social democracy it had till then retained."

It follows that if the Socialist Party's leadership wishes to save the party it would have to recall Berger for his anti-war stand and tell the alien hooligan of Milwaukee to become Americanized. It would have to learn to respect American institutions, observe traditions, in a word become a respectable hundred-percenter.

What is the conclusion Mr. Ghent reaches? "What still persists of the insane and inhuman revolutionism to which it became addicted in the worst period of its servility to Moscow must be extirpated and the whole mad delusion repudiated."

Mr. Ghent is right when he accuses the Socialist Party of hypocrisy. Of course, his own stand in relation to the Soviet was that of a Wall Street flunkie. If he were an "intelligent person" he would realize that the "insane and inhuman revolutionism" has been "extirpated," long since and the Socialist Party is now above reproach. At present he may join hands with the leaders on the basis of a common cause—a deadly fight against the progressive forces in the American labor movement.

That the Socialist Party offers its volume to such traitors as Ghent, is very symptomatic. Its leaders are ready to liquidate the remnants of socialism. They are recanting their past sympathetic attitude to the Soviet government; they are ready to join forces with such reactionaries as Ghent. For this purpose they are ready to pay the price and to turn their cheeks to the slaps of the Ghents.

Or, perhaps, another reason induced the Socialist Party to expose itself? Pitying its readers and members, who languish from inactivity and boredom, the "New Leader" may have decided, in a Christian like manner, to offer its meagre body to be publicly flogged in order to stir the blood of the phlegmatic membership and move it to action.

Fritz Busch to Return
Here Next Season

Fritz Busch, who made his last appearance of the present season as guest conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra Sunday afternoon in Mecca Auditorium, has accepted the invitation of the Symphony Society of New York to return next season, it was announced by Harry Harkness Flagler, the society's president. The Dresden conductor will be back here for the opening concert of 1927-28 in Carnegie Hall on October 21, and will remain for a longer period than he passed here this season.

Mr. Busch sailed last night to resume his post at Dresden, which has been filled during his absence by Richard Strauss. In May he will take his company to Geneva, at the invitation of the League of Nations, on the occasion of the international music festival.

Mr. Busch, it was said yesterday, will be here next season until about January 1, followed by Walter Damrosch as guest conductor, with a third guest to complete the season.

BROADWAY BRIEFS

Harry Davenport and Ellen Southbrook are the latest additions to the cast of "Lost," the new drama by A. E. Thomas and George Agnew Chamberlain, which opens at the Mansfield Theatre next Monday night.

Two openings are scheduled for this evening: "Lucky," Charles Dillingham's new musical show, at the New Amsterdam, and "The Spider," a crook play by Fulton Oursler and Lowell Brentano, at Chanin's 46th Street theatre.

Alfred Hickman is directing "Fog Bound," the new play by Hugh Stango. Stango in which Richard Herring will present Nance O'Neill in New Haven, Conn., next Monday. Other players in the cast include: Curtis Cooksey, Alfred Hickman, Betty Linley, Clark Blandick, Gerald Vivian, Dorothy Elin, Lois Ross, Parker Fenelly and William Johnson.

Another Theatre Guild possibility for next season is a new play, "The Genius and His Brother" by Sil-Van, the Viennese playwright and journalist, which the Guild has just acquired.

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Sophie Tucker and Ben Bernie and



Star of "The Nightingale," now in its final week at Jolson's Theatre.

his orchestra joined the new Spring edition of "Gay Paree" at the Winter Garden last night.

Cliff O'Rourke, the Irish tenor, joined the "Earl Carroll Vanities" at the Earl Carroll Theatre last night.

"Fiesta," by Michael Gold, a play with a Mexican setting, will open Wednesday, April 6, at the Fifty-second Street Theatre. Robert Milton is directing this third production of the New Playwrights Theatre.

The repertoire at the 14th Street theatre this week will include four performances of "Cradle Song," Monday night, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday matinees: "John Gabriel Borkman" by Henrik Ibsen, next Monday. Other players in the cast include: Curtis Cooksey, Alfred Hickman, Betty Linley, Clark Blandick, Gerald Vivian, Dorothy Elin, Lois Ross, Parker Fenelly and William Johnson.

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There Survives the Political Party of Labor

By ENEA SORMENTI

THE political party of the working class in the United States has lost one of its greatest leaders, C. E. Ruthenberg.

Hastily we are jotting down these lines. Later we will say more and better of the work of this admirable fighter of the communist international. Today we limit ourselves to sketch briefly, from an historical and Marxian point of view, the figure and the talk of C. E. Ruthenberg in the revolutionary movement of the working class in the United States.

"Whereas, the working class of America has lost a great leader from its ranks by the sudden death of C. E. Ruthenberg.

Therefore, it is resolved, that Local No. 53, Shoe Workers Protective Union, Local No. 53, New York, have adopted the following resolution on the death of C. E. Ruthenberg:

"Whereas, the working class of America has lost a great leader from its ranks by the sudden death of C. E. Ruthenberg.

Therefore, it is resolved, that Local No. 53, Shoe Workers Protective Union, goes on record to commemorate him and keep up the struggle to emancipate the working class.

"And be it further resolved, that this

Tenants In Outlying Boros Must Pay High Rents In Spite of Big Fire Peril

The perilous quarters workers are forced to live in, and pay high rents for, are discussed today by Will de Kalb, DAILY WORKER housing investigator. In the next article in the series, the machinations of those who created the housing shortage will be exposed.

By WILL DE KALB.

If rents were to continue their skyward climb, maybe you'd be willing to live in constant danger of a sleep being interrupted by the frenzied cry of "Fire!"

Maybe you'd be willing to take a chance on being carried out of a burning bedroom by a stalwart fireman, down an aerial ladder with only a sharpened hook on the ladder's end and the fireman's arm between you and an eternal death.

May Burn Tonight. Maybe, though for most of us it'll be quite a strain on the imagination, you might be willing to hazard going to sleep in spite of the possibility of being burned to charcoal in the event of a fire.

Perhaps, if conditions forced you to, as they do to those who live in Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, you might acquiesce, but you wouldn't want to pay forty-two dollars a month for the privilege. But that is what the tenants of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond must pay, living under the conditions sketched above.

Just glance over this table:

Table of Wages & Rentals.

Section Wage Rental Per Cent

Brownsville \$38 \$45 26%

Average for Brooklyn \$38 \$46 30%

Other sections \$38 \$48 31%

Queens \$38 \$42 31%

Richmond \$38 \$38 29%

Fortunately, for the tenants as well as the crooked landlords, there have been no great fire disasters so far. As many as six people have perished in tenement fires, but that is not enough to rouse the public ire. The fact that there has been no great disaster is no fault of the crooked landlords and their political lackeys; it is a result of the work of the firemen and policemen.

Dangerous Life.

The figures speak for themselves. That workers should be forced to live in such perilous quarters is an indictment against the ruling class in itself but that they must pay sky-high prices for the privilege of endangering their lives, is an absolute proof of the existence of a housing shortage.

In tomorrow's article, those who are responsible for the housing situation will be exposed, and in subsequent articles, the various remedies offered by civic bodies and other organizations will be discussed, and the remedy offered by the Workers (Communist) Party will be treated in full.

Cop Shot By Brother at Party.

A policeman's careless handling of his revolver following an all-night party causing an accidental shot, was today believed to have been responsible for the death of his brother, Joseph Perkins, 29, also a policeman.

Joseph Perkins, who claims his revolver went off accidentally, is twenty-one years old and a policeman of sixty days standing.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

GRAND OPENING RUBIN'S Furniture House

1385 Third Avenue Between 78th and 79th Streets.

A complete line of Furniture, Beds and Bedding.

OUT OF THE HIGH RENT DISTRICT.

Our prices suit your pockets. Our profit is very nominal. We cater to the working class. We treat the workers square. Come and be convinced.

Come to our opening sale and be convinced.

Flora Anna Skin Ointment

for PIMPLES, BLACKHEADS, LARGE PORES

peculiar, rash, itching skin, eczema, & stubborn skin trouble of any kind will be relieved by the use of FLORA ANNA SKIN OINTMENT, \$1.00. Sold on money back guarantee.

NEW WAY LABORATORIES

10 West 43rd St. New York City
1% of all sales are donated to the DAILY WORKER. Always mention The DAILY WORKER on your order.

Cinderella Bride May Now Grace the Employment Agency

Left Wing Speakers Tell of Treachery

(Continued from Page One)

Sorrenti who was the first speaker, and the same enthusiasm was shown when Joseph Di Mola, the shop chairman who was nearly killed by right wing gangsters two months ago, added his comments on the treachery of the International officials who not only attacked workers physically but attacked them with the bosses' legal weapon, the injunction.

Louis Hyman, general manager of the Cloth and Dressmakers' Joint Board, Rebecca Grecht, and Francesco Coco also spoke on the injunction taken out by Luigi Antonini against union members; and at the close of the meeting the workers unanimously adopted a resolution on this important matter. A police captain and 6 of floors also attended this meeting, but they should investigate, and knew they would find startling facts, which however, were even more startling than could be expected.

Anti-Injunction Resolution.

Whereas an injunction has been applied for and obtained by Luigi Antonini, henchman of Sigman, and manager of Local 89 of the I. L. G. W. U., and

In a 9-page decision, the judge stated that "Peaches" Haean Brown, which the dreams of ease and luxury were paid for by her elderly fat and foolish husband, the wealthy real estate broker whose fondness for girls whose physical development outran their mental has cost him some goodly cash in the past few years.

City Club Men Would Sweeten Bitter Pill By Slight Increases

The conservative City Club yesterday vigorously denounced the proposed construction of the 53rd Street-Queens tunnel and the extension of the city's debt limit by the \$300,000,000 subway bond amendment.

This organization, in attacking administration moves which they say will lead to an 8-cent fare, nevertheless went on record as favoring a cent fare, which they declare "ought to be enough."

At the same time the club pointed out in its statement that if the present plans of the city administration materialize, it will mean "a continuous starvation of all other needs of the people of the city—such as parks, playgrounds, beaches, schools, waste disposal, and many other things—which are not to be tolerated."

Albany Bill to Hinder Petty Graft; Does Not Stop the Big Rake Off

ALBANY, March 21.—A campaign to do away with unofficial graft and bribery in the business and the professions has been started here with the introduction of the Fenton anti-bruise bill.

The present bill is made necessary, according to its sponsor, because of the fact that a previous bill passed several years ago has become a dead letter because of the strictness of its provisions. As that law now stands both the bribe giver and the bribe taker are equally guilty. Consequently neither is eager to testify against the other.

The present bill is not intended against large-scale grafting, it is reported, but primarily against household servants and chauffeurs. It is said that secret commissions and rebates are given to chauffeurs for uniforms and motor accessories for which employers pay full prices.

Grand Ball for Worker Housewives, March 26th

Plans are now being made for a grand concert and ball by the United Council of Working Class Housewives at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., near 3rd Ave., on Saturday evening, March 26.

An elaborate program of entertainment is being planned on this occasion. Prizes will be awarded for excellence in a number of competitions. It is also announced that there will even be exhibitions of the Charleston and the Black Bottom.

The entire proceeds realized from this affair, it is announced, will be devoted toward strengthening the work and activities of the organization, which conducts relief for strikers.

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MEETING HALLS

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ITALIAN WORKERS DENOUNCE USE OF NEW INJUNCTION

GREEN AND MCGRADY BOAST OF POLICE AID AS THEY BEG MONEY

(Continued from Page One)

tame. He has evidently decided to disavow his share in the summoning of the meeting last night, and in spite of the fact that THE DAILY WORKER yesterday published a facsimile of the call, in which it is clearly stated over the signatures of Ryan and Coughlin that Green requested the meeting, the A. F. of L. president began by an invasion. "I was invited to be present," he said, to speak as the chosen representative of millions.

Earlier in the day, he had stated to a DAILY WORKER reporter, over the telephone that he did not know what the meeting was for or would do.

Not A Good Speech.

Green told a rambling story of the workers' strike in New York, trying to say that Ben Gold invited an investigation during the strike, but that the president of the A. F. of L. and its executive board would not do this while the strike was on. When the struggle was ended, they should investigate, and knew they would find startling facts, which however, were even more startling than could be expected.

Woll Sees Russian Gold.

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor said in part: "Soviet Russia is to be seen on the streets trying to overthrow our government. They have no de-

crecy.

Fat Boys Were There.

The platform at the special meeting was crowded with trade union bureaucrats. They included, Matthew Woll, Edward McGrady, Hugh Frayne, and John Sullivan. Joseph P. Ryan, president of the council, pre-

sided.

Ryan spoke briefly before introducing the first speaker. He said that the American Federation of Labor has been asked by the Furriers Union to remove the Communists from their ranks.

It is a question of American government or Communism.

Communist work is not only being carried on in the needle trades. They are working in every trade union thru the Trade Union Educational League and the nucleus of the Workers Party.

"We must rid ourselves from these vermin and so must every worker."

Gold's Statement.

"We look as the Special Organizing Committee of the A. F. of L., and the officials of the International Fur Workers' Union had had to issue a call for help," said Ben Gold, manager of the Furriers' Joint Board, when asked what he thought about this special conference.

Evidently not even the collaboration of the police force, about which McGrady brags, has been sufficient to dissolve and expel the fur workers.

Workers Threatened Daily.

"Four detectives are accompanying vice-president Winnick thru the fur market each day now, and the officers join in threatening the workers with beatings if they do not proceed to register with the International at once. The workers are not being terrorized, but these reactionary forces are making every attempt to persecute them."

Others commenting on this conference that possibly the American Federation of Labor was seeking a little publicity on its red-baiting work so that it could make an appeal for funds. It is rumored that cash has not been rolling in very fast for this good cause.

Taxi Driver Gets Low Pay; Forced to Serve Same Low Characters

Reserve that we call upon the labor movement to disown this infamous action and drive such men, who will avail themselves of an injunction against the membership out of the labor movement.

The present bill is made necessary, according to its sponsor, because of the fact that a previous bill passed several years ago has become a dead letter because of the strictness of its provisions. As that law now stands both the bribe giver and the bribe taker are equally guilty. Consequently neither is eager to testify against the other.

The present bill is not intended against large-scale grafting, it is reported, but primarily against household servants and chauffeurs. It is said that secret commissions and rebates are given to chauffeurs for uniforms and motor accessories for which employers pay full prices.

If this organization has its way the educational process will "follow what people want to know, rather than what others think they should be taught."

In spite of the challenging implications contained in the manifesto of the foundation, hope for any significant changes in modern educational methods is dispelled by the discovery that the New York committee is composed of the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Gen. Samuel McRoberts and Mrs. Medill McCormick.

The educational process will "follow what people want to know, rather than what others think they should be taught."

Leaders Seek Cure for Economic Depression in Jewish Land of Promise

Smith Creates More Jobs.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 21.—Governor Smith yesterday signed the Westfall bill, abolishing the state fair commission and creating in its place an advisory committee of nine members in the state agriculture department. J. Dan Akerman of Syracuse, will head the committee and head the activities of the fair.

Weizmann soon leaves for Palestine to the head of a commission to study economic conditions there.

The Manager's Corner

SIXTY POUNDS PER CAPITA.

The pulp and paper industry established a new record in 1926, according to Norman W. Wilson, President of the American Paper and Pulp Association. He said further, "This puts our business in the billion-dollars-a-year class. We now rank seventh in the country's important industries. Annual consumption of newsprint now runs nearly sixty pounds per capita."

The question is not only how much paper is being produced, and how much the total business amounts to. The question is, "What are the workers getting out of it?" "What is being done for the workers with the sixty pounds per capita?" There is no doubt that the very human desire for news, the healthy curiosity which the workers show in their search for the reports of the latest events of the day, are being exploited for the sake of deriving millions of dollars of profits for the pulp manufacturers, publishers and advertisers of the paper. Any trash is crammed into the paper that the worker is willing to buy, so that he may render his tribute in the form of profits to these vultures of the news-paper field.

The DAILY WORKER does not sell this sort of stuff. The DAILY WORKER is the workers' own organ and weapon in their effort to organize themselves and fight for better conditions for themselves and their families. For this reason the movement for the Ruthenberg DAILY WORKER Sustaining Fund should be supported by every intelligent worker. The DAILY WORKER with the aid of the Sustaining Fund will develop and grow. It will be the only guarantee that the workers will receive their share of the "sixty pounds per capita." It is the only organ which is fighting for the right of the workers to ultimately claim the full "sixty pounds per capita" for themselves. Support the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund and help to build the newspaper of the workers against the newspaper of the paper manufacturers, the publishers, and the exploiting class.—BERT MILLER.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT WORKERS BEGIN THEIR DRIVE WITH A MEETING AT HOTEL WORKERS HALL

The first of a series of mass meetings for the purpose of getting the organizing campaign of the thousands of hotel and restaurant workers under way will be held tomorrow night (Wednesday) at the Hotel Workers' Hall, 133 West 51st Street at 9 o'clock.

Pascal Cosgrove, organizing secretary of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union and H. M. Wicks, labor journalist, will be among the speakers who will point out the vital necessity for the immediate organization of the thousands of workers in the various hotels, restaurants and clubs in New York City.

Preliminary organization work has been going on for some time, according to Cosgrove, and the prospects for the formation of locals throughout the city is very bright.

The working conditions and wages of the hotel and restaurant workers

Journalism Class Tonight Hearing Roller and Lyons

Arnold Roller and Eugene Lyons will lead the labor journalism class at Workers' School, 108 East 14th St., top floor, at 8 tonight.

Lyons will take the class over the news of the week, telling how newspapermen are covering the big stories.

Roller—an expert on Latin-American journalism—will tell of the newspaper world of South America.

Censors Make Progress

ALBANY, N. Y., March 21.—Republican leaders have given their approval to the Wales bill strengthening penal law provisions against the production of indecent plays. The measure is scheduled for passage in the final days of the session it developed today.

The bill makes all persons connected with a production found guilty of misdemeanors, and provides for the closing for one year of theatres in which such shows are staged. It also makes a single scene or passage in the script of a play sufficient for the barring of the whole production.

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Leaders Seek Cure for Economic Depression in Jewish Land of Promise

Chinese Womanhood in Appeal to the Workers and Farmers of America

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE cabled reports girdled the globe in the early hours of Monday, March 21, that, "The Chinese Nationalists have entered the native city of Shanghai."

This inspiring event marks an important milestone in the forward march of the Chinese revolution. To the extent that the workers of other nations, where capitalism still rules, understand the significance of this tremendous event, to that extent will they become valuable allies of the Chinese workers and peasants in pursuing their present successes to greater triumphs, driving all the foreign imperialists into the Pacific and establishing labor as the ruling power in their land.

The ultimate goal of the Chinese revolution may still be considered to be a long way off. Great obstacles must yet be overcome. The military force in the Shanghai settlement of the imperialist invaders numbers about 20,000 trained soldiers, schooled to obey the commands of the profit takers. These are the Hessians of a dozen nations, including the United States.

"Dollar Diplomacy," in defending the interests of the American profiteers, has rushed 1,800 marines and 2,000 bluejackets to Shanghai. The warships of a dozen nations, with those of the United States as numerous as the battleships of other countries, stand off shore with guns ready for action.

When the Nationalists took Hankow, the invaders were not ready for drastic action against the revolution. The imperialist diplomats have tried, by every trick of their dubious trade, to postpone the taking of Shanghai. They lied to the world by sending forth the impression that troops and warships were not being sent to Shanghai, "that they would be diverted." Yet the American transport, Chaumont, under full steam rushed with 1,800 marines direct from San Diego, Calif., to the important Chinese seaport of Shanghai, one of three most vulnerable spots of American imperialism at the present moment, Mexico and Nicaragua being the other two. Tricky negotiations were opened with the Nationalist leaders in an effort to halt the victorious march of the Kuomin-chun forces down the valley of the Yangtze Kiang. If the Nationalist forces could only be held at bay long enough, then the spring waters would swell the banks of the Yangtze Kiang and make it possible for foreign warships to steam inland and take up more strategic positions to threaten the power of the people.

American labor, in common with the workers of other countries, must anticipate the next step of the imperialists by voicing in a determined manner their solidarity with the Chinese masses.

It has been repeatedly urged that the Chinese in this country, many of them organized into the Kuomin-tang (the Chinese Nationalist Party), become more active in educating the workers and farmers of this country, their natural allies, as to the conditions in China and the nature of the support that American labor can and must give to this struggle.

It is therefore encouraging to receive a letter from Alice Sun, of the Women's Section of the Kuomin-tang, 394 Seventh Street, Oakland, Calif., indicating that progress is being made in this direction. The letter is accompanied by a resolution. Both these documents are herewith published in full as they not only contain an urge for action on the part of American labor, but represent in themselves a new and historic development in the creation of closer unity between the exploited masses of the United States and China. The letter is dated Feb. 28, 1927, and reads:

THE LETTER.

"Dear Friend:—Many prominent Americans have expressed their conviction that in the near future the Chinese people will free themselves from all foreign control, that the Nationalist Government which enjoys the entire confidence of the people, will unify the whole country and that the Chinese nation will gain its independence and become a full-fledged sovereign state in the family of nations.

"There is one great danger at this time, and that is the presence of foreign troops and foreign warships in China. The enclosed resolution calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops and warships from China.

"We sincerely hope that your organization will take action favorable to this liberation movement of the Chinese people. May we ask that you will be so kind as to notify us of the action that you have already taken or will take in this matter. Sincerely yours, Alice Sun.

THE RESOLUTION.

The resolution offered is as follows:

"WHEREAS: The Chinese nation, thru the Nationalist Movement is now engaged in a final struggle to free the four hundred million of its people and the Chinese government from the domination and control of foreign nations, and

"WHEREAS: The present Nationalist Movement has the support of the overwhelming majority of the people of China, and

"WHEREAS: The Nationalist government supports and helps the organized labor movement of China, and

"WHEREAS: The Nationalist army has proven able to restore and maintain order in all the territory under its influence, and

"RESOLVED: That we, _____ are in full sympathy with the national aspirations of the Chinese to become a nation free from foreign control, and be it further

"RESOLVED: That we are opposed to the sending of American troops and warships to Chinese territory and waters, and be it finally

"RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be sent to the state department of the United States."

There isn't an organization of any kind, of the workers in the cities or on the land, that should not pass that resolution and carry out its simple request. Every reader of THE DAILY WORKER ought to make himself responsible for bringing up that resolution and having it adopted in at least one organization of workers or farmers.

It should be an additional inspiration that this urge to action comes from Chinese women. On the day that the Nationalist troops were entering Shanghai, International Woman's Day was being celebrated at Kuklung and Nanking, as it had been celebrated previously in many other cities, with giant demonstrations attended by thousands of women. Among the slogans at these mass meetings were equality of the sexes, down with polygamy, down with infant marriage, freedom of marriage and divorce, women re-marrying should not be despised and women should join in the revolution.

The victory of Russia's workers and farmers, that got underway with the overthrow of the Czar ten years ago this month, released the womanhood of that country from the burden of centuries. This emancipation of the world's womanhood is being continued in China today, as a part of the greater Chinese liberation movement that aims toward the freeing of the Chinese masses from the imperialist yoke, thus weakening imperialism in all the home countries, a fact that should be welcome to all oppressed wage workers and exploited farmers. This should especially be true of the United States. Chinese womanhood appeals to American labor today to enlist more energetically in this growing struggle.

What Is a Proletarian Play?

EDITORS NOTE—The DAILY WORKER does not take any responsibility for the views set forth below. We think that the writer has covered a tremendous range of speculation in some 100 words and that the questions he raises might well make even bolder comrades quail. We feel about his article much as Bukharin did about Trent's speech on the international situation at the last session of the enlarged executive of the Communist International.

Bukharin said: "On the whole, however, my impression of the speech was not unfavorable. Comrade Trenti ponders deeply about these questions, he is not always right, but in these days even to ponder is a virtue."

By HARBOR ALLEN.

I SAID in a review of Em Jo Bashe's fervent Negro play, "Earth," (now at the 52nd Street Theatre): "What is a proletarian play? Is it Karl Marx' manifesto recited by a chorus in overalls, with two intermissions, on a Russian setting?" I have had replies, some of them hot. In due time there will be printed a symposium in this column on the question.

So far as I know there has been no proletarian play yet written in English. Some plays have elements, hints of what a proletarian play will contain.

The five playwrights in the New Playwrights Theatre are teased by the question. They are willing to discuss it, argue it. In some of their work they come close to writing working class drama. But two or three of them, the older ones, shy away from it. They are terrified by "propaganda." "Propaganda isn't art."

John Howard Lawson believes there is altogether too much "sloppy talk" about proletarian art. Maybe he is right. More than one fine movement has been talked to death. He says further that there is no working class audience for the English theatre. And maybe there too, for the time being, is right. As soon as there is a working class audience, as soon as it makes its wants felt, there will be working class plays. It is an old revolutionary maxim that the artist trials social upheaval; he can only reflect them, give them some eloquence; he cannot create them.

The Jewish population of New York has made the biggest steps toward proletarian drama, mainly because among them the left-wing is most articulate, probably most intelligent and organized. Yet "Her Crime," by Comrade Orlin, remains an idea rather than a play; and except for one or two scenes, a few characters, and an atmosphere, "Shop" is a stale melodrama. What else has America to offer?

Still, the workers' drama is coming

What it will sound like, nobody can say for sure. But I suspect it will

have many of the virtues of Mr. Bashe's "Earth." "Earth" is a fierce, hot study of religious frenzy. Its people are peasants. They talk with the ringing simplicity of peasants. Their emotions run untrammeled, a burning torrent. Deborah, the Negro mother, never reasons things out. She feels.

Without building up a honeycomb of rationalization around her, she goes straight to the crux of the religious fraud. If God is the God he is supposed to be, she says, he will be square, he won't cheat, he won't steal, he won't go back on his bargains.

And Then Jump!—A wag on the editorial staff of the republican

Brooklyn Standard Union suggests that Mr. Coolidge, who is looking for a vacation site that is "high, healthy and accessible," try the Woolworth tower.

Pardon My Glove—Big business is responsible for ring decadence.

More than one pugilist has been spoilt for his trade by an overzealous press agent. Then along came the plastic surgeons.

Now a pugilistic headliner, accepted by the haut monde, becomes as careful and self-conscious as an old time virgin at an old-time National Winter Garden performance.

Attention U. S. Chamber of Commerce—One hundred years ago, on March 26, 1827, Ludwig von Beethoven died in Vienna. The centennial of this event will be celebrated all over the world. Real 100 per cent Americans will look askance at this tribute, this attempt to demonstrate that music transcends national tongues and barriers. Worse than that, the master's atonal and polytonal departures anticipated the advent of our ultra-moderns.

Sweet Spirits Of Nitre!—Is The Tabloid Press a Public Nuisance?

The subject of the March 15 radio de-

bate between Herr Professor Oswald Garrison Villard and Martin Weyrauch, assistant managing editor of the Graphic.

The winner will be the tabloids' circulation departments.

Opportunity—By far the most im-

portant musical note of the year

transcending even the production of

The King's Henchman—Eddie Mayo.

When he does, she is through with him. "Get yourself a God," she tells him, "so he can judge you for all the sins you've done."

If it were not for its preoccupation with religion, and if it dealt with workers or peasants less primitive, "Earth" could qualify as a close approach to proletarian drama. At least it has something of the form of a workers' play. Like it, a workers' play will shun plot, sentimental love scenes, picayunish reality; it will fly straight for the big, the essential things. Like it, a workers' play will go out in the fields, the huts, the mountains, the haunts and homes and working places of the poor. And like it, too, in the workers' play there will be always the people in the background, the community; singing, yearning, fighting, sharing joys and sorrows.

And as we move toward this new kind of drama, many of the older forms of plays are doomed. The Ibsen problem play is doomed. The Shaw satire is doomed. Already there seems hardly any room for the pettiness of "Craig's Wife" or a thousand other teapot tempests in which little people pound their little sex troubles against little drawing room walls. Why all this meanness, this insignificance, when there are mobs on the street, and swarms in the subway? When there are circuses and parades and battles and strikes? The individual doesn't count. He's too small; too powerless. It's the people, the mass, the current of life that matters. Why, when there is this organ to play on, this monster orchestra, why do so many dramatists prefer a tin whistle?

The tin whistle is doomed. Next we will have romantic plays, sweeping epics, glamor and turmoil on the stage. Maybe they will be such revolutionary plays as Schiller's "Robbers." Mike Gold's "Fiesta" (to be produced early in April at the 52nd Street Theatre) has captured in a comedy vein something of this sweep and color. Then, when Communism has triumphed, will come pedantic plays, like the old miracle plays, narrow, propagandistic. Who is to say they will lack art value? It will be a different sort of value, that's all; a folk art, the art of the ballads, of early paintings, of the songs of the people. And still later there will be a renaissance. A Communist Shakespeare will arise, an individual, yet one of the people. In a secure, blooming Communist country, he will pour out symphonies of action on the stage, drums beating, violins humming, basses rumbling, bugles blowing. That will be Communism's Golden Age.

After that? Well, even Communism must some day wither up, its blood grow cold. There will be satires, problem plays, intellectual discussions. New Shaws, new Ibsens will thumb their noses and snarl and sneer. And still later? New revolution, new romance? The cycle goes on. Or is it a spiral; round and round, but higher and higher?

Meanwhile, don't let them kid you. The drama has its roots in life. When life is thin and sickly, the drama grows pale and tired. When life runs red and juicy, the drama stirs into dance and song and movement. Already the sick child shows signs of new health. Already she waves an arm and skips a step. If you don't believe it, see "Pinwheel" and "Earth." In another 15 or 20 years, the drama will be roaring all over the theatre, a lusty child of a swaggering society.

Without building up a honeycomb of rationalization around her, she goes straight to the crux of the religious fraud. If God is the God he is supposed to be, she says, he will be square, he won't cheat, he won't steal, he won't go back on his bargains.

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Ain't dope - peddling solidarity grand?

Proletarian Puzzle.—Should it be "poor but honest" or "honest therefore poor"?

The winner of this absorbing contest is privileged to purchase the collected masterpieces of Arthur Brisbane, editor and realty expert.

And Severest Critic.—The DAILY WORKER Praises For Conspicuous Service goes to Irving Berlin's press agent, the guy who is responsible for the yarn about Berlin's barber pal.

Proletarian Puzzle.—Should it be "poor but honest" or "honest therefore poor"?

The winner of this absorbing contest is privileged to purchase the collected masterpieces of Arthur Brisbane, editor and realty expert.

A Suggestion.—The Rand School might do well to inaugurate a new course for right-wing "labor leaders" —"Socialism As A Paying Proposition."

Ecclesiastical Note.—The high-hat, high-salaried liberal rabbis who loudly voice the fact that Jesus was one of our boys are among the first to rush to the defense of their Christian fellow craftsmen, assailed by Sinclair Lewis.

Ain't dope - peddling solidarity grand?

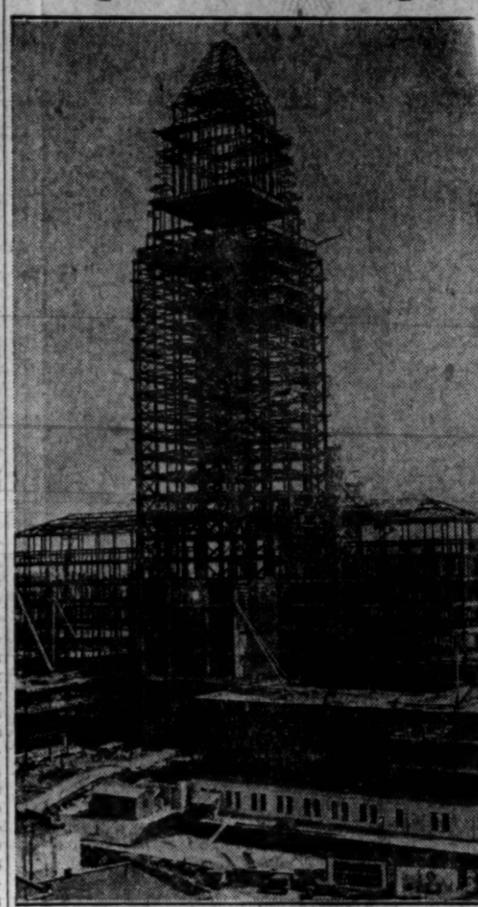
Seize Spanish Ship.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 21.—The Spanish schooner Coral with twenty aliens and a crew of four on board was seized by Coast Guard Patrol Boat 278 at Loggerhead Key, 21 miles north of Key West, today.

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of THE DAILY WORKER family.

Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box." The DAILY WORKER, 23 First street, New York City.

Los Angeles Breaks Its Building Law



BOOKS

WHITE COLLAR SLAVES.

Clerical Salaries in the United States (National Industrial Conference Board, 1928).

This study is by an organization that has always been hostile to labor. Nevertheless it is of value because there are few existing statistics on the wages of the white collar worker.

The figures of the Conference Board destroy any remaining illusions that these workers are better off economically than the factory workers. The bulk of the clerical workers draw such salaries as: \$15-16.50 for typists (an experienced typist may get as high as \$22); \$16-18 for file clerks; \$18-20 for general clerks; \$20-22 for stenographers.

Women form the majority of the white collar slaves and they are more exploited than the men. Very few women are in the "upper strata" of comparatively well-paid workers. For routine clerical jobs women average from \$6 to \$10 less a week than men doing the same work. Not that the men get such high wages, for in six general clerical jobs in which men predominate the average given by the Conference Board is somewhat less than \$25 a week. This is more than two dollars less per week than the average which the Conference Board has figured for factory workers.

The Conference Board always gives the "cheerful" side of labor statistics but even so we can get an idea from these figures of the extent of exploitation of American white-collar workers. There are over three million office workers in the United States—about 8% of all gainfully employed workers. A negligible percentage of them are organized. One of the great tasks before the American labor movement is the organization of these exploited, underpaid workers.

CY OGDEN.

MAKING LABOR HISTORY SAFE FOR LIBERALS